



Redeployment

NGB-J37
(JRSOI)



Terminal and Enabling Learning Objectives

Terminal Learning Objective (TLO)

- **Task:** Understand Redeployment operations
- **Condition:** In an instructor-facilitated classroom environment, given authoritative references and an informational presentation
- **Standard:** Demonstrate an understanding of the information presented through Checks on Learning

Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)

- Discuss Redeployment planning considerations
- Discuss Redeployment responsibilities
- Describe recovery activities during Redeployment operations



Agenda

- Definitions
- Redeployment Planning Considerations
- Redeployment Responsibilities
- Recovery Activities
- Lessons Learned
- Checks on Learning



Definitions

Redeployment:

In DOMOPS the phase Re-deployment refers to the termination of the operation and the return to home station. Re-deployment begins when the stated operational objectives or end state conditions are achieved and control is transferred to local authorities. Re-deployment ends when all Forces return to home station and are demobilized or otherwise released from orders supporting a particular mission.



Planning Redeployment

Some of the differences between deployment and redeployment are:

- Redeployment operations should focus on reestablishing joint force readiness in addition to the redeployment mission requirements.
- Mission accomplishment does not depend on readiness of equipment and personnel
- Units may or may not require a JRSOI process
- Implies capturing all associated deployment and redeployment costs to include those incurred at HS in accomplishment of recovery operations

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Redeployment Responsibilities

- Redeployment is the responsibility of the supported State.
- Support for in transit requirements may be shared with supporting State if coordinated in advance. (as was done during the deployment)
- Returning units and personnel to pre-deployment readiness levels is the responsibility of the supporting State and the NGB, and is chargeable back to the supported state IAW the EMAC.

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Planning Considerations

- Key Planning Considerations
 - Initial mission analysis
 - Scheduling return of personnel/materiel
 - Scheduling redeployment activities
 - Determining support requirements
 - Preparing units for redeployment
 - Scheduling movement operations
 - In transit support requirements
 - C2 of POE operations if required
 - Supporting state C2 of POD operations



Recovery Activities

- Recovery activities may include:
 - Gaining accountability of personnel and equipment
 - Prepare unit for redeployment
 - Prepare equipment and materials for redeployment
 - Schedule movement through the supporting state DMC
 - Assemble and marshal units for movement
 - Providing logistics support
 - Billeting
 - Subsistence
 - Supplies (Class II, III)
 - Documentation of all associated costs (OPTEMPO, other Supplies and Services)



Redeployment Considerations

- Force Protection & Physical Security
- Supply and Maintenance
- Services and Facilities (*life support*)
- Transportation
- Communications
- C2
- Contracting Support
- Health Services
- RON Requirements



Lessons Learned

Action:

Process IN and Process OUT.

Rationale:

When Units redeploy, they must process out through the Reception area to ensure accountability of personnel and equipment

Example:

Forces re-deploying to home station in the aftermath of a devastating event may be required to process through a decontamination station due to exposure to contaminated water; water-borne diseases and toxic chemical exposure. Accountability for personnel is essential to ensure that no service member is left behind.



Lessons Learned

Action:

Use TPFDD practices. JRSOI Planners must develop a time-phased synchronization matrix in order to ensure that commanders know when / from where they will re-deploy.

Rationale:

When Units re-deploy, they must process out through the Reception area to ensure accountability of personnel and equipment. Everyone cannot depart at the same time.

Example:

Highways, ports, terminals and staging areas may not be capable of processing the exceptional volume of traffic and equipment.



Lessons Learned

Action:

Plan and Synchronize flow of supplies to match personnel requirements

Rationale:

Sustainment package flow must be calculated to ensure adequate supplies are available for the mission as well as the re-deployment process. Just as importantly, the flow must be calculated to prevent resources from flowing into the area **after** forces leave.

Example:

Supplies continued to stream into Louisiana to support units that had already re-deployed and were left wasting along the roadside.



Summary

- Planning redeployment operations are as important as deployment operations though not as urgent/time sensitive.
- As with deployment operations both the Supporting and Supported States as well as NGB have similar responsibilities.
- Redeployment operations should focus on reestablishing joint force readiness in addition to the redeployment mission requirements.
- Capturing all direct and indirect costs is an essential implied task of redeployment.